

He. I then go back to Montreux where we have staid 5 or 6
weeks already & hope to continue till near the end of
September. It is the present plan to go to Italy in the
Autumn, & pass the winter in Rome; but all this may be
changed, by hear or other causes. In the meantime believe me
truly & faithfully your Friend. Thos. W. Parson. 11/10/44

100

3. J. Audubon
 2. J. Audubon
 1. J. Audubon

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, Sir, very obediently,
 J. H. [Signature]

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, Sir, very obediently,
 J. H. [Signature]

[illegible]

They have a few days more to go before the winter

Caroline Verin, from Bro. - Despres, Canton des
Naudated, Aug. 3, 1869.

Wesley. Stone & Rebecca.

My dear Friend all

Let me address you

all in one letter. I must suppose that the elder sister went up to
Stoddard after July 4th (I hope the noise of that day made
her rather sick); that the younger returned up there after
vacation, & her brother "went up for a little while" & took a horn of
Mabius - & that all of them - with the little folks, the old folks -
have a good time generally. - I see that Mr. Knapp has written
a letter to Horace Ketchum Esq. of N.Y. telling him that
"American people must not assist the subject of Slavery." So
I take it he granted they will rest after advice from such high
authority. I suppose the Liberator the Standard will strike
their colors. The N.Y. Tribune will come down in its own
dis to Capt Scott, & the Garrison, Phillips, Oliver Johnson, Parker
 Pillsbury, Follen in Boston & Horace Greeley of N.Y. Hall will
win the Historical Society (of which Knapp is President) & write
this letter to Lincoln & for a great first & of the
great descendant. Really how national it is for some men to
learn Ford's author particular addition before their appropriate
title! I wish Dr. Howe would talk Charles of this as if the
other class - the National Park. To me, as beginning this the
State let him - take the National Park from each Congressionals
district & two from the State at large, so each had the same
number of delegates in Congress, & the idiot (what the Goddess
of Wisdom is now a help) it would be a good thing to select

The same method is leading the other claps - the d - d Fools. He could
take the same method to appoint in, D.C. Co. & E.E. might be
taken from the State at large, ^(only nominate them first) then from each district. He could
make his Reports & involving the people up before the Legislature
for explanation & show their disapproval by the Change of their
Opinions; "this one was a Member, now he believes in the Higher Law!"
An Englishman staying here with my old friend Dr. Prof. of Geology
in a hotel. My wife & myself will leave at the end of the
week. It is a charming place for the hot weather. 3000 feet above
the sea. The river is a beautiful valley, so high up that wheat will
not grow there, & potatoes only in very sheltered & sunny spots. No
oak-trees can live here - or near us, But Oaks & beechy things
well - perhaps 1000 ft. above. Corn grows well abundantly. While the
wild flowers grow in beautiful profusion. The valley is a trough
made by raising the limestone strata in some places to form the
sides while the ^{rest} remains unchanged. The remarkable thing is that
they have no visible outlet for the water, which finds cracks in
the stone bottom, & runs the sides of the trough, when the strata
are not broken) & soaks through them & comes out in some lower
valley as a large stream. Wild strands grow abundantly in the
open space, woods on the hill-sides. - I must shut well
of my condition here & think I am mending. Certainly
they are the best judges. I have a great deal to do & I
work in it, thinning up the trees which make the case,
& cutting down others; but I am careful not to
overdo in this very favorite occupation. - Now the people
are almost all Protestants - I mean in the center of
the valley; in this valley they are Catholics mainly,
& of course quite bigoted. In comparison of the Papist treatment

of the Montana boy - who was baptized against his (family)
parents consent, others taking from them to be brought up
as Christians (!). But at Frankfurt 6/M. not so young
as, says boys took a Jewish boy to a housewife & baptized him
in a tub, using the common words. The Protestant au-
thorities of the city insisted that that was a valid baptism
& the child must be taken from his Father & Mother & kept
as a Christian! Biting is the same every where.

I trust you are all having a good time in the cool
air of the N.H. hills, & getting recruited for new labors.
Does R. find the school successful as yet? Does C. find as
much delight in husband & children? A. I think has well
complained to me he that women had a hard time
of it in having children & taking care of them &c.
I told ^{him} that women did not think so, but would
attend to those things rather than be straddling about
on platforms, & making a noise in public meetings,
& sitting into the newspapers! Is it not so? Does R.
D. take his usual delight in building at the S. End, &
find the primitive air so valuable, & also find pleasure in
philanthropy? I hope so. Then Brooks come in to lend their
energy and to all of you - tho' I think it you don't read much
at Stockard but rejoice in looking at the smooth level
meadows - not a stone a sight. Here is winter nights
the mercury freezes every year. but it is warm enough
now in the day time. Indeed it is unusually hot in all
Hutchinson this year - & men complain greatly. We shall
stay here a few days more & then go to Berne, lake of Muges

He. I then is back to Montreux, which was here stayed 5 or 6
 weeks already & he is to continue till near the end of
 September. He is the present plan to go to Italy in the
 autumn, & pass the winter in Rome; but all this may be
 changed by him in other cases. In the meantime believe me
 truly & faithfully your Friend. Thos. P. Parker.

The heavy dropping snow did me great service above in other
 cold latitudes, & I am glad to find it so. I am glad to find it so.

Nov 23.

(20 April 1841)
 Parker
 Parker
 Parker

Parker
 Parker
 Parker

Conrad Verin, from Boston - Defries, London, etc.
Dated Aug. 3, 1859.

Wm. Bradley, James & Rebecca,

My dear Friend all

I have addressed you

all in my letter. For I must suppose that the elder sister went up to
Stoddard after July 4th (I hope the storm of that day made
her rather sick); that the younger showed up there after
vacation, & Mr. Bailey "saw up for a while while" & took a horn of
Mashua - & the rest of them - with its little poes, the old folks.
I have a good time generally. - I see that Mr. Knapp wrote
a letter to Horace Ketchum Esq. of N.Y. telling him that
abolitionists ought not to waste the subject of Slavery. So
I think he granted they will rest after advice from such high
authority. I suppose the Liberator for Stoddard will strike
them when the N.Y. Tribune will come down in its own
did to Capt. Scott, & that Garrison, Phillips, Oliver Johnson, Parker
 Pillsbury, Follen, Jackson & Horace Greeley of Mr. P. Hall will
win the Historical Society (of which Knapp is President) for
their lives to justice & peace of the first & of the
great descendant. Really how national it is to come down to
learn Ford's better particular address before it is appropriate
title! I wish Dr. Howe would take Charles of this as of the
other class - the National Park. To make a beginning there the
State let him take the National Park from each Congressional
district & then from the State at large, so each had the same
number of delegates in Congress. For the idiot school of the Goddard
of Wagon in New York) it would be a good thing to adopt

a saint. I think, the gladiatorial shows got ended, the colosseum has
half been left to dust. Brown is a Yankee Telegrapher. If I am rightly
informed he predicted this catastrophe when it was 30 years ago when he
survived, and in that very prediction when he made his attempt. So
little had he heard of the struggle to do with it! So as I had here predicted
the catastrophe. But a victory is sometimes worth more than a
victory - because it is the end of many a triumph. - James Clarke
published in Boston Boston Nov 6th - it has reached me since I left
this letter & I stopped writing to read it. I thank him for it; he has
done so good a thing so strongly. He has done good things, but I have
been a comfort to me to find I am not much needed after all,
when able those men are willing to stand up to do their duty. -
This is a bad day - reflecting on the probable fate of Brown & his friends
as, but I have some very cheering glimpses. The old West, deep
April morning, & under the banner of Liberty & Justice, which the
US flag will dignify the gallant John Brown
did the people of Southfield. Sometimes history is so good that it lends its
splendour to what else seemed despicable. To the Christians the Crucifixion is
a holy symbol - a living hero, not a dog. - Well, this is the
beginning of a new era in history. A little while in Boston led to
the Port Pile the quitting of soldiers a new good old thing; this to
the Boston people. That to many things which we make a man
about with 4th of July. I thank God for our more quiet days. The British
heart has been by the love of its Britain to numerous men & women ex-
treme, to many escaping from violence; a dark hour, recapitulating the
doings of other days, so wide its lesson. The Slaveholders climb so back,
now even stand still; they will be more clamorous, more violent, and the
other side the Freemen of the North, with their commitment of duty, their
disruption of Intest, have likewise their Energy of Power, & the Love
of their Country; the map of their antecedents is not less remarkable. Gen-
erals come together next Monday for a long stirring affair - I don't know
what Slaveholding Bullies will attack what northern men: but I don't
for violence. Sumner's hat will not be empty now. How long he can
sit there I know not. I don't think his depth into our politics
than any other man, & is one of our greatest statesmen. I know not his vi-
sion; but his position is one of the greatest difficulty, & I trust he will fill
it well. Mr Bailey was all I see; his propaganda & the bottom of the river
but still he is heart of the key to the hardness & assaults - no more. - Remember
me tenderly to your wife, to Rebecca & the children. All mine send them
love to all yours. This will reach you about July 1. 1860. So is Huxley here
near to you all. I need not say how grateful the Revolution of the 28th April was
to me. It will I think I can make no more. Very faithfully, Thos Parker.

I am glad to hear you mentioned to me
Samuel, son of the Mitchell

Princeton 2 Dec. (Friday) 1859,

My dear Mr. Dwigley,

Your letter, full of interesting details, came
to hand in due time: I was glad to know what you were busy with,
to find that your charity labored mainly in helping men to
help themselves. It is but rarely that we can do more in men by a
direct gift; more often we may be helping a young man to educa-
tion or a sick man to health, who do need direct aid & may receive
it with shame or abasement. But the common giving, of
money to purchase things tends to keep them poor & to make them
debtors. While you devote a man whom you furnish him a profitable
employment. Give a N.E. there are various men whose sole capital
is their labor, & their wages their only income, who they require
a good place to insert that labor is, & are dependent to get &
keep it secure. The great material benefactors of mankind
are such as direct the activity of men to the production of the means
of comfortable & abundant life. If I were to pass the Atlantic
to America, I should not represent here, like the Puritan, making
his father-in-law. This that also was a useful & beautiful service.
In teaching mankind to make use of a good plough, sowing ma-
chines, reaping & threshing machines, to turn a river into
a transportation, a saw-mill, a factory, fire power, steam into a
steam engine, the lightning of heaven into an enamel bag. That is
the benefit, in law of men, which does them the highest service.

I was glad to hear of your house - a going up of your herken
earning handsome wages, & your humanity towards the sick. I
have small confidence in drugs as sources of restoring health.
Modern Chemistry has accomplished wonders for the iron worker,
the iron smith, for the painter, the dyer, the maker of glass &
porcelain; but as yet it is too gross a science to handle with in-
telligence, certainly on the lines of the human constitution. So
I trust it has little there, & little yet to make my bowels an
alibi for elaborating drugs. Certain things all doctors can do
do with more or less certainty: they can show the bowels, in-
crease them, can produce vomiting; can excite the power by stimu-
lants or quiet them by narcotics; can draw blood from the
veins, can irritate the surface by blisters; can produce a sweat.
I think that is about all they can do. sometimes, it is really saying
that each one of these things should be done. So if sick I should want
a doctor on hand to do any one of these which become necessary.
Just as in such times our fathers had a handyman in the household, and

with their names to keep near the so herding cattle or mine, not only to
prevent them wandering, but also to kill the wolf or Bear if they should
come to steal. The Science of medicine - with all its defects & its vices, spite
of its continual failing to heal, its occasional destruction of life - is still
an indispensable element in the Progress of Mankind. A man once
said to me - "If we could tip all the Apothecaries' shops, or the hospitals
the Ocean & throw all the medical books in after them, mankind
could be better off!" It want time; if such a thing was done man-
kind would have to go to work & stop other Apothecaries' shops, while
new medical books, should lose the experience of the past, which is
always a powerful element in the civilization of its future. Medicine
like the war & crimes which sprang from fight against disease
withed; they are successfully other better means. May sometimes
man will rise up fighting together, & need neither sword & arrow
nor the "strong gun". So I think he will abandon medicine,
perhaps both at the same time - a good while hence tho I fear.
In my complaint I need no medicine, & take none; so the
wise doctors advise me. But of course, meditation, food, sleep, quantity
of mind - that is all I need in grand old I take. - Since I came
here (Oct 20) the weather has been of the worst kind, at least
I feel back, lost appetite, sleep ill, coughed a good deal, & had other
very symptoms which made me think of building a human life
long of big pieces of iron wood, & putting it where it would catch
no shadow. But spite of this evil weather I have been steadily
working for ten days or more, & have not had a little cough
since I came to Erie as now! How long this will continue
I know not, but will do my best to improve upon it. All
the experts say it is hard to be out of doors now before 8 A.M. or
after the 8 P.M. (So I keep at home now then I could wish, but
must stay while the sun shines. But fear I shall talk too little, & ex-
pose with much medicine; I love the sun & hate the other. - For the
last fortnight I have been kept continually anxious by the movement
at Harpaz Ferry & its (immediate) ghastly consequences. The best London
I ever tells us that Genl Smith has become insane & is in a private
madhouse, excited by anxiety but he should have led men to risk their
lives in this adventure! Today is the time fixed I hear for the going
Capt. Mearns this afternoon. I need not tell you what I think about
it, for before this reaches you perhaps you will see my letter to Francis
Jackson which I think he may wish as a newspaper. This I wrote
it at first for his private eye & the camp the Fraternity. But I don't
think Mearns' life is thrown away, in the other hand should be

was, slavery, must die by violence. I have. In fact 1854, I think he
had no last opportunity to repent but plague-spot from the continent
is a peaceful person. When the Kansas Nebraska Bill became a Law, I
thought nothing but blood could cleanse the land of this dreadful blench-
ing. Since has since confirmed the opinion. Men are governed by one
of these notions; the of external good more by a strong moral duty;
the instant and ordinary men by a heraction of protest; the of external
had more by their better passions. But besides that, men like this
personal freedom by the circumstances they are placed in. I am con-
trolled by the logic of the official position, the necessity of their
conduct. But the govt. of the U.S. has more will be under
the command of their evil passions (which will prevent them
from being their true & permanent interest) & still more will
be controlled by the necessity of their conduct (like a mad man
wing down a N.H. hillside in winter, at last stop half way down,
the rights of the first half alone would open it down to next); &
a good many even in the land, the logic of their position & demo-
cratic British must continually work against Freedom - even if he is
a good man. So I took for no pardon or commutation, & sentence to be
offered before prison his followers. Brown struck at the long time, on
one the long way, only the long way. - I had his blood been more
sincere. That is what men will say, who try arguments by their conse-
quences & not their cause. No white man would think it but one
night time, please away, while there are a million long times, please
away. How he could be expected to hit the all at once! In the
time of Lord Fairfax, the first Christian! Seneca & Rome the old
gladiatorial exhibition continued to delight the people of this wicked
city. They were a Roman institution, no body thought of giving them up.
Why it was one of the great pastimes for 10,000 or 8,000 persons in the
Colosseum to sit & see 100 or 200 gladiators battle one another in
the arena! But a young Christian monk, named Telesma-
chus, at his own charges, gave all the money for his minor to
Rome; he went to the Colosseum - & when the people were about to begin
he threw himself between the gladiators & cried out to the audience,
"Shame on you, to watch the cruellest murder! Are you
men or beasts? And for such the hearts of women or of babies? Let
this wickedness cease! In the name of God, of Christ, of his mother - let
there be no more gladiatorial fighting to make a holiday for men in
Rome!" The people stoned him with stones, & he lay there dead!
Then they began to think, "Strike but never" in the world's only & little
by little they came to the opinion of that "Exotic"; & the gladiatorial

a saint. I think, the gladiatorial shows got ended. The Colosseum has
half been left to decay. Brown is a Yankee Telegrapher. If I am rightly
informed he perpetrated this outrage upon him so long ago when he
discovered that in that very field, to which he made his attempt. So
little had human nature advanced to do with it! So much had been perfected
the attempt. But a victory is sometimes worth more than a
victory - because it is the seed of many a triumph. - James Clarke
published in Boston some time ago - it has reached me since I left
this letter. I stopped writing to read, & thank him for it; he has
done a good thing so strongly. He has done good things, such as these.
It is a comfort to me to find I am not much needed after all,
when able those men are willing to stand up to do their duty.
This is a hot day - reflecting on the probable fate of Brown & his associates.
I have seen some very stirring scenes & the old first days of
April & May. I read the histories of the Revolution in July & August when the
US. War had been fought. Brown will dignify the gallant for John Brown
and the people of Springfield. Sometimes history is so grand, that it lends its
sublimity to what else seemed infamous. To the Christians the Crucifixion is
a holy symbol - a sign of human nature's downfall. - - Well, this is the
beginning of a new era in history. A little while in Boston led to
the Port Bill the Questioning of Soldiers in our good old towns; that to
the Boston Massacre. That to many things which he makes a vain
claim with it. Well, I thank God for our more quiet days. The British
have been driven by the Love of Liberty to no longer even consider
them, the means becoming more violent, & each day more manifest the
driving of other deeds, so wide it is to move. The State soldiers come so back
now over stand still: they will be more clamorous, more violent, and the
other side the Freeman of the North, with their convictions of duty, their
perception of Integrity, their willingness their Energy, & the Love
of their Country: the crisis of their attitude is not less remarkable. Com-
ing comes together next Monday for a long morning session - I don't know
what Schoolholding Body will attack what Northern man: but I watch
for violence. Sumner's hat will not be empty now. How long he can
withstand I know not. I would I think his deeper into our politics
than any other man, & is one of our greatest statesmen. I know not his hi-
storian, but his position is one of the greatest difficulty. I know he will fill
it well. Mr. Bailey has all I say; his position is the bottom of the river!
He is still in the heart of the key events? I suppose I am not - no more. - Please
me tenderly to your wife, to Rebecca & the children. All mine send their
love to all yours. This will reach you about July 10/1860. So a happy day
near to you all. I need not say how grateful the Revolution of the 2nd of July was
to me. It will I think I can make no more. Very faithfully, Thos. Parker.

I am glad to hear you finished so good
Sermon on 1. St. & the Mitchell

Primer 2 Dec. (Friday) 1859,

My dear Mr. Buckley,

Your intense letter, full of interesting details, came
to hand in due time: I was glad to know what you were busy with,
to find that your charity consisted mainly in helping men to
help themselves. It is but rarely that we can elevate a man by a
direct gift; more often in many cases helping a young man to educa-
tion or a sick man to health: which do need direct aid & every means
at hand without shame or abasement. But the common giving, of
money to purchase the goods to help them from the small things
which you donate a man when you furnish him a profitable
employment. Even a N.E. there are many more who will Capital
a thin Laborer, & their wages their only income, while they maintain
a good place to remark that Labor is, & are apparently to rich &
happy because. The great material benefactors of mankind
are such as direct the activity of man to the production of the means
of comfortable & abundant life. If I were to praise the benefits
Americans, I should not represent him, like the Roman, making
him father a fall. This that also does a useful & beautiful service.
by turning mankind to make use of good things, using ma-
chines, reaping, reaping & threshing machines, to turn a river into
a fast current, a saw-mill, a factory, fire & water into a
steam engine, the lightning of Nature into an errand boy. That is
the benefits, in the way of man, which does them the highest service.

I was glad to hear of your house, a going up, of your workmen
earning handsome wages, of your humanity towards the sick. I
have small confidence in drugs as means of restoring health.
Modern Chemistry has accomplished wonders for the iron worker,
the iron worker, for the painter, the dyer, the maker of glass &
porcelain; but as yet it is too gross a science to work with in-
visible & subtle on the live tissues of the human organism. So
I trust it has little share, & little not to make my hands an
alibi for elaborating drugs. Certain things all doctors can do
do with men in life certainly; they can show the bones, in
other things, can produce vomiting, can excite the nervous system
by quiet things by narcotics; can draw blood from the
veins, can irritate the surface by blisters; can produce a wound.
I think that is about all they can do. sometimes it is well, saying
that each one of these things should be done. If I sick I should want
a doctor on hand to do any one of these which become necessary,
just as in such times our fathers had a handmaiden, or a physician, and